

The New Student

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ANOTHER STEP TAKEN IN MONKEY BATTLE

Tennessee Judge Says Violation of
Fundamental Law Is a
Misdemeanor

Another step has been taken in the legal battle between fundamentalists and scientists at Dayton, Tennessee. An indictment has been secured in grand jury. Judge J. D. Ralston fixed the July 10 as the date of the trial.

While charging the grand jury, Judge Ralston expressed the opinion that he considered violation of this law as a high misdemeanor, regardless of the question of its constitutionality.

"The statute involved in this investigation provides that a violation constitutes only a misdemeanor," the Judge said, "but there are degrees of crime, not by expressed provision of statutes, but in reality, involved in misdemeanors as well as in felonies, and in the very nature of things I would regard a violation of this statute a high misdemeanor."

"And in so declaring, I make no reference to the policy or constitutionality of the statute, but to the civil example of the teacher disregarding constituted authority in the presence of those whose thought and morals he is to direct and guide. To teach successfully we must teach both by precept and example."

"Since the act involved in this investigation provides that it shall be unlawful to teach any theory that denies the creation of man as taught in the Bible, it is proper that I call your attention to the account of creation as taught in the Bible, as it is found in the first chapter of Genesis."

The Judge then read the first chapter of Genesis to the jurors.

Grand Stand

The little Court House at Dayton will seat fewer than 1,000, but arrangements are being made so that the many visitors can be accommodated at the trial. Seats will soon be placed on the lawn of the Court House for accommodation of over flow crowds and amplifiers are being installed for their benefit.

Reinforcements

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has announced its intention to join in the fight. Prof. M. I. Pupin, President of the Association promises a "scientific expert adviser" for the trial. Watson Davis, editor of Science Service, of Washington, D. C. informs the defenders of Scopes, "we are coming to your support, 14,300 strong."

The New York World editorializes:

"The issue in the Tennessee case is not merely the issue of academic freedom. It is the much greater issue of whether, after a century and a quarter under the American principle that there shall be no State religion, we shall take the first decisive

Yale Alumni Will Dine Across Border

Asked To Omit Wine From Reunion; Will Banquet at Montreal.

A group of Yale alumni of the class of 1875 will celebrate their commencement anniversary far from New Haven this spring. These few survivors of '75 are offended at what they consider a hint by President Angell that they are not wanted at Commencement reunions if they set a bad example before undergraduates by flouting the eighteenth amendment. For this reason they prefer to celebrate at Montreal with "discreet, well-ordered diners."

Said Newell Martin '75 in a letter to *The New York Times*:

"I must decline Dr. Angell's invitation because it has hinted that we old men are not desired beneath the elms . . . Dr. Angell thus seems to say: 'I deplore your coming. I am anxious lest you set a bad example to our young people, I am afraid that you will break a law which I love and respect, and get us in discredit with the police. I am afraid that you will get drunk on my doorstep . . .'

"I have no respect for law, merely as law. It is the duty of every citizen to show his contempt, as far as is convenient and seemly, for any laws that seem to him contemptible. But I lay aside that patriotic duty when I am the guest of a man who thinks all laws are sacred; and do not drink to excess in public, though I do not share Dr. Angell's horror of wine and of those who deem a mild use of wine appropriate to social as well as religious ceremonies. I would have my grandson study Rabelais, Montaigne, Ben Franklin and Li Tai Po, rather than William Jennings
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step which leads to an established church . . . The fundamentalists under Mr. Bryan's leadership have decided to strike at this American liberty."

Fundamentalists Shout In Vain

While many southern professors have been discharged because of their belief in evolution, *The New Student* wishes to call attention to a case where a professor was not discharged in deference to the clamor of bigoted tax payers. Several months ago Professor Albert S. Keister of North Carolina College for Women delivered an Extension Lecture at Charlotte, N. C. in which he expressed his belief in evolution and questioned the value of Genesis as a historical document. The Charlotte Ministerial Union drew up a lengthy resolution condemning the science professor for his teachings which were "sapping the very foundation of Christianity." However, the college authorities saw no reason to discharge Prof. Keister and he still holds his job.

STUDENT BODY SPLIT OVER ELECTION ROW

Fraternity Bolts Election Meeting
Charging That Other Organizations
Have Secret Understanding

The Student body of the University of Delaware is in turmoil over a dramatic incident which nearly upset their recent Student Council elections.

The student body was assembled for balloting in Wolf Hall when the entire membership of Sigma Pi Epsilon Fraternity left the Hall in a body leaving behind them the following bombshell:

"Being aware that certain organizations on the campus have secretly combined for the specific purpose of dividing among their particular candidates the political spoils of this morning's elections and to defeat other candidates—irrespective of merit or service—who happen to be non-members of the organizations engaged in this disgraceful machination, we, the members of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity, herewith refuse to participate in an election conducted in such a manner or to support a Student Council not elected under honorable circumstances."

Efforts were made to procure further information from the officials of the bolting fraternity were useless, so the remaining students went on with the elections. And now the whole student body awaits with interest the report of an investigating committee which has been appointed to discover the truth of falsity of the charges.

GLENN FRANK WILL HEAD WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY

Financial Disaster Is Averted on Week
After Frank Is Chosen

At the age of thirty eight, after having been editor of the *Century* for four years, Glenn Frank, Northwestern '12, assumes the presidency of the University of Wisconsin. He succeeds Dr. Edward A. Birge who announced his wish to retire last January. The regents at that time invited Dean Roscoe Pound of The Harvard Law School to accept position, but he refused explaining that he was not justified "on mere grounds of personal inclination," in deserting his life work. (*New Student* Feb. 7).

Following the selection of President Frank came a brightening of the financial situation of the University. An appropriation measure providing \$8,000,000 for the coming biennium has been passed by both houses and awaits the signature of Governor John J. Blaine, which will no doubt be forthcoming.

Previously the legislators had reduced the appropriation of the university to an alarmingly low figure. President Birge rallied the friends of the university and a general outcry was raised. The legislature then reconsidered, and passed an appropriation bill which is satisfactory to everyone.

The New Student

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"No Man's Thinking is Better than His Information."
 —Dartmouth Student Report

A genius in jail, his career ruined and hopes gone, once wrote his intimate beliefs about the most important things of religion and Christ. Some excerpts are here given, that a contrast may be drawn between them and the things of importance according to the fundamentalists:

THE song of Isaiah, 'He is despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief: and we hid as it were our faces from him,' had seemed to him to prefigure himself, and in him the prophecy was fulfilled . . .

"We owe to him the most diverse things and people. Hugo's *Les Misérables*, Baudelaire's *Fleurs du Mal*, the note of pity in Russian novels, Verlaine and Verlaine's poems, the stained glass and tapestries and the quattrocento work of Burne-Jones and Morris, belong to him no less than the tower of Giotto, *Lancelot and Guinevere*, *Tannhauser*, the troubled romantic marbles of Michael Angelo, pointed architecture, and the love of children and flowers—for both of which, indeed, in classical art there has been little place, hardly enough for them to grow and play in, but which, from the twelfth century down to our own day, have been continually making their appearances in art, under various modes and at various times, coming fitfully and wilfully, as children, as flowers are apt to do: spring always seeming to one as if the flowers had been in hiding, and only came out into the sun because they were afraid that grown-up people would grow tired of looking for them and give up the search; and the life of a child being no more than an April day on which there is both rain and sun for the narcissus . . .

" . . . Most people live for love and admiration. But it is by love and admiration that we should live. If any love is shown us we should recognize that we are quite unworthy of it. Nobody is worthy to be loved. The fact that God loves man shows us that eternal love is to be given to what is eternally unworthy. Or if that phrase seems to be a bitter one to bear, let us say that everyone is worthy of love, except he who thinks that he is. Love is a sacrament that should be taken kneeling, and *Domine, non sum dignus* should be on the lips of and in the hearts of those who receive it . . .

"HIS morality is all sympathy, just what morality should be. If the only thing that he had ever said had been, 'Her sins are forgiven because she loved much,' it would have been worth while dying to

have said it. His justice, exactly what justice should be. The beggar goes to Heaven because he has been unhappy. I cannot conceive a better reason for his being sent there. The people who work for an hour in the vineyard in the cool of the evening receive just as much reward as those who have toiled there all day long under the hot sun. Why shouldn't they? Probably no one deserved anything. Or perhaps they were a different kind of people. Christ had no patience with the dull lifeless mechanical systems that treat people as if they were things, and so treat everybody alike: for him there were no laws: there were exceptions merely, as if anybody, or anything for that matter, was like aught else in the world! . . . Christ swept orthodoxy aside. He showed that the spirit alone was of value. He took a keen pleasure in pointing out to them that though they were always reading the law and the prophets, they had not really the smallest idea of what either of them meant. In opposition to their tithing of each separate day into the fixed routine or prescribed duties; as they tithe mint and rue, he preached the enormous importance of living completely for the moment.

"Those whom he saved from their sins are saved simply for beautiful moments in their lives. Mary Magdalen, when she sees Christ, breaks the rich vase of alabaster that one of her seven lovers had given her, and spills the odorous spices over his tired dusty feet, and for that one moment's sake sits for ever with Ruth and Beatrice in the tresses of the snow white rose of Paradise . . . The world had always loved the saint as being the nearest possible approach to the perfection of God. Christ, through some divine instinct in him, seems to have always loved the sinner as being the nearest approach to the perfection of man."

IN the name of this man, then, appears a prophet, another of the diverse manifestations, very different indeed from the pity in Russian novels, from stained glass or the romantic tortured marbles of Michael Angelo—one William Jennings Bryan, and deposes his testimony before Christ.

"Lord, I insist in Thy name that all people shall believe Thy birth to have been respectable, and after the manner in which religions generally describe the birth of their various Deities: through a Virgin by the Holy Spirit. I have insisted also that all people shall be forced by law to believe that Thy Father worked thus and not thus in creating their ancestors thousands of years ago; for if they believed otherwise, I feared for their salvation. I have refused to eat meat with evolutionists. I will not rest till the legislatures of ten states have by criminal enactments protected Thee from those who entertain other beliefs. By doing all this, in addition praising the land in Florida for a price, have I not done well?"

The man of the flower-like life will then, I imagine, look on his zealous prophet as he looked on the Grand Inquisitor in Spain; look in silence and with infinite compassion; perhaps kiss this old man, too, on the forehead, and leave him with a mistaken impression as to why he received the kiss.

IMPORTANT!

All the news items appearing in this number under Dayton, Tennessee date line are historic facts. These amusing and enlightening stories may be found in a German book entitled *Kultur Kurosia*, Verlag Langen Munchen, by Max Kemerich.

WIND-MILL

MIAMI, FLA., June 1930—William Jennings Bryan, the great political reformer, has been engaged at a great expense to deliver the first commencement address at the new Bryan University, located near Miami. The ceremony will take place in the new stadium of the athletic field which the University recently purchased from W. J. Bryan, a local realtor.

Commencement



"A new departure in academic tradition will be observed in the Commencement procession tomorrow," President Bryan of the University informed the *Windmill* reporter, "the caps and gowns will be pure white. We purchased them at Atlanta, Georgia, for the nominal sum of \$9.98.

"I never realized how closely my ideals were related to those of the Klan until recently," explained the president, "when the Klan succeeded in having the 24th Amendment ratified, requiring that the Bible be read daily in all public schools and colleges for 15-¾ minutes. Fundamentally we are in perfect accord."

Just Book? Authorities



"Who writes your text books?"

"The taxpayer," President Bryan replied, "the hand that writes the pay check certainly has a right to say what shall be taught. Our text books are written by Initiative and Referendum.

"We find the idea works very well, although we *did* have some difficulty last fall. A bill establishing that the earth is flat was thought to have been defeated by a narrow margin. So the text books were printed teaching that the world is round. After they had been in use for a month, a recount of votes was concluded and it was discovered that the earth is flat after all. Not only were we obliged to revise the text books but seven professors had to be burned for heresy."

"How do you conduct laboratory work?"

"We have done away with the laboratory. Now our students seek truth from the only true source, the mouths of tax payers. Each day the instructor assigns a scien-

tific problem and sends his classes out on the streets. The student asks the opinion of ten voters, returns to the class, analyzes and classifies the answers, and thus new truths are established from day to day.



"Yes, we are revolutionizing science, down here at dear old Bryan. Take, for instance, geology. I once said that I would rather know the Rock of Ages than the age of rocks. You really should attend one of our inspiring fundamentalist geology classes."

"Who are your trustees?"

"We have three trustees, The Man on The Street, The Old Lady From Oshkosh, and the Average Man."

"We have a strong Real Estate department down here. I personally conduct the advanced classes," added the Great Realtor, blushing modestly.

"Is the Bryan educational idea taking root in other institutions?"

"Although I properly lay claim to carrying the idea to its logical conclusions, I must admit that I did not originate it. In 1925 when I started drive for funds for the Bryan University there were several institutions already partially operating under the Bryan System. At the University of Tennessee several professors had been dismissed for holding beliefs contrary to those of the majority of taxpayers. At that time the 23rd amendment making the teaching of evolution a federal offense had not yet been passed and a state anti-evolution law was put before the people. The University cooperates splendidly by remaining silent on the subject during the campaign."

"At Harvard the taxpayers are the literary arbiters; through the Boston Police Department they decide what shall be printed in college magazines. At Princeton an editor was dismissed for publishing an article which the average taxpayer could not understand. There are innumerable examples. These people are all working toward a common end, to take the name Demagogue out of politics and enthrone it in the University."

LATE BULLETINS

DAYTON, TENNESSEE, JUNE 5. A bishops' council in Goslar, Germany, in 1051 condemned several heretics to death because they had refused to kill chickens and lived exclusively on vegetables.

DAYTON, TENNESSEE, JUNE 5. In Prussia all candidates for teaching positions in mathematics and natural sciences are obliged also to pass an examination in the teaching of religion, to make sure of their orthodoxy.

DAYTON, TENNESSEE, JUNE 5. Leo X condemned the statement of Luther's that "The burning of heretics is against the will of the Holy Spirit"—as heretical.

Precedent After Precedent is Found To Justify Tennessee Lawmakers

Slightly Delayed News Dispatches Bring Sunshine Into Homes of Tennessee Taxpayers; May Use Them At Scopes Trial

DAYTON, TENNESSEE, JUNE 5. The position of the Fundamentalist assembly is believed to be immeasurably strengthened by the discovery that Christians show more zeal for their religion than Mohammedans. While Mohammedans treat severely members of their own race who become Christians, Jews, Hindus and followers of other religions are free to believe and preach what they will. Even during the Mohammedan conquests in Europe, most of the churches and cloisters were left intact.

The same is true of the Mongols. The franciscan missionary Andreas of Perugia writes from the realm of Kulai in 1326: "In this realm there are men of all nations under heaven and of all religions, and it is permitted to each and all to live according to his own. For they cherish the opinion, or rather the error, that in his own everyone can be blessed. We are allowed to preach in freedom and security."

Advanced Fundamentalism

DAYTON, TENNESSEE, JUNE 5. The terrible results of church rule when conducted by non-Fundamentalists is shown in a document written in 1909 and newly discovered by this paper. It is written by the Professor of Dogma P. Lepicier, of the *Propaganda fide* in Rome. It takes the position that not only can the heretic be excommunicated, but in the name of justice can also be killed. For, as Aristotle says, he is wilder than wild animal, the killing of which is certainly no sin. The mild apostles of Christian love, reports our correspondent, are not in the least doubt of the right of the church to condemn heretics to death. (This has not yet occurred to the legislature of Tennessee; but making the teaching of unbiblical doctrines criminal is a good beginning). The professor says: "Those Catholic apologists err from the truth, who say that the execution of such sentences (against heretics) is to be laid to the profane Inquisition, or who in cowardly manner admit that yielding to the spirit of the times the Church somewhat overstepped her authority." Also he represents the opinion that such heretics and delinquents should be brought back into the lap of the church with force.

DAYTON, TENNESSEE, JUNE 5. A curious dispatch from outside parts shows how far behind is the rest of the world in religious matters. In the year 1910, in the *Tauber und Frankenboten*, appearing in the bishopric of Baden as an ultra-montane paper stands the following: "Also the buying public should see to it that the goods it buys from bakers, butchers and other merchants are wrapped in newspapers of the Center Party!" The commentator remarks that for the wrapping of sausages they might do.

World Not Round

DAYTON, TENNESSEE, JUNE 5. Following on the news that Columbus as an alien is hardly entitled to a statue in Richmond, Va., comes the startling news that his claim that the earth is round has been found untrue on the basis of the Scriptures.

The church assembly at Salamanca has concluded that the books of Moses, the Psalms, the Prophets, the Gospels, the Letters of the Apostles and the writings of the church fathers Chrysostomus, Augustinus, Hieronymus, Gregory, Basilus and Ambrosius testify to the contrary. Fundamentalists will therefore refuse to believe (Bulletin: A later report asserts the following unfounded scientific hypothesis: Maghellan has returned from a voyage around the earth. This, of course, is preposterous, and will not be believed hereabouts.)

DAYTON, TENNESSEE, JUNE 5. A champion against the undignified and unproved theory that the earth moves on its axis like a roast on a spit has been discovered in the scientist Mercier, 1806, who denies the hypothesis and all its implications. He asserts that neither Plato nor Aristotle credited the belief of the school of Pythagoras that the earth moves; that the great geographer Ptolemy consigns this hypothesis to the realm of the "laughable." Furthermore, the Roman Inquisition declared that the same assertion, made by Galileo, was absurd from the philosophic standpoint, and in part formally heretic.

DAYTON, TENNESSEE, JUNE 5. It is not believed that Constitutionality of the Tennessee law can be seriously challenged in view of other precedents which far outstrip it. Cardinal Fisher of Cologne, who stands for strict ecclesiasticism combined with modern thinking, is reported as having forbidden nuns to bathe; this regulation is still in force.

EUROPEAN TAX PAYERS PUNISH SCIENTISTS

DAYTON, TENNESSEE, JUNE 5. The people of London have given science another blow, though it is too bad that it was a bit rough. The Royal Society in England has just introduced the Gregorian calendar in 1752; and the mob, incited by clericals, attacked the members of the society on the streets for having robbed them of eleven days of their lives.

DAYTON, TENNESSEE, JUNE 5. Reports from Lisbon are that the unfounded hypotheses of science are not credited here. Healing is only done by the officers of the church, who know the Biblical and church teachings. A horse which was walking after a long disability because cured according to the hypotheses of science was yesterday tried in court and condemned to be burned because possessed of the Devil. (Dispatch dated 1601.)

NOTICE

Although *The New Student* suspends publication during the summer the office will be open once a week, probably on Wednesday, for the purpose of answering mail, receiving visitors, etc. You are invited to continue to send subscriptions and renewals.

Refurnished Classrooms

A complete reorganization of the Dartmouth curriculum, entailing a comprehensive examination at the end of the senior year, enlarged major courses and an honors course, has been adopted by the faculty and awaits the approval of the trustees.

Advice from both students and faculty was sought as a basis for the overhauling of Dartmouth's educational system. The student advice came mainly through the famous Undergraduate Report which received nation wide publicity last fall. (*New Student*, Oct. 4). Some of the suggestions are embodied in the new curriculum. The Faculty Committee Policy was headed by Professor L. B. Richardson, a professor of chemistry at the college. It made a comprehensive survey of educational policies in Scotland and England, as well as in representative institutions here at home. The results of its investigation were recently published in a pamphlet, *The Study of a Liberal College*. The Committee's recommendations were accepted, with a few minor changes, in the curricular reform.

ONE DEGREE—The first change in the new curriculum provides that hereafter the college grants only one degree—the bachelor of arts. Abolition of the B. S. degree is a reform called for by modern conditions. St. John's College, Maryland, made the same change several months ago. In the past, when Greek and Latin were integral parts of the curriculum there was a great difference between the two degrees. Now, as the Faculty Committee reports, "the old carefully guarded distinctions are gone and the valiant guardian of the integrity of the arts degree—for no one takes much trouble with any other—is guarding an empty shadow from which all substance has gone."

MAJOR WORK—"The major work shall be planned as a unified, coherent whole; and shall not consist of a series of unrelated courses. Course distinction shall be retained to such extent as may be necessary to fit the existing machinery of the college, but are not to be made sufficiently rigorous as to interfere with the establishment of a properly unified major. The major may be confined to the work of a single department, or related departments may offer majors embracing work in each department, if the work is planned and administered as a homogeneous unit."

Exam Covers Whole of Major

EXAMINATIONS—In connection with the provisions which make of the major subject a coherent and cumulative whole, the curriculum borrows one feature of the Oxford system—the comprehensive examination, covering all work done under the major subject, at the end of the senior year. "Is it not reasonable for a college," asks Professor Richardson in his report, "while it may allow its students to choose that subject which seems to them best, to require in that field steady, consistent, unified work, and to demand at the end of the course comprehension and mastery, not of isolated parts, but of the thing as a whole, that there shall be a real warrant for the assumption that is involved in the possession of the degree? Is it not desirable that the degree should mean at least that? For that matter, are we fair to the men under our charge or to the public from which they came if it means anything less?"

The comprehensive examination shall be set and graded with the following points in mind. It shall constitute a test of the major subject as a whole and shall offer the opportunity to the student to show his powers of independent thought in that field. It shall not be a test in which the main stress is put on the memorization and repetition of facts. It shall not be a test the passing of which is unduly difficult of attainment by men of the lower intellectual level among the undergraduate body, who have honestly attempted the work of synthesizing the material of the major subject. It shall, at the same time, be a test sufficiently searching so that each student may have the opportunity of showing to what extent he may have progressed in his powers of handling material in his chosen subject.

HONORS COURSE—For the exceptional students who wish to be freed from the routine of class attendance and daily assignments, an honors course has been adopted similar to that described by President Frank Aydelotte of Swarthmore in the *New Student*, Section II, May 23.

Changes at Johns Hopkins

At Johns Hopkins University another reorganization program is now under way. As outlined in *The New Student* of Feb. 28, the University plans to eliminate the first two years of undergraduate work and combine the last two years of college with what is now spoken of as undergraduate work, doing away with the bachelor of arts degree. This will make the study at Johns Hopkins similar to that in continental universities where advanced work is carried on unhampered by the necessity of teaching large masses of first and second year students in elementary subjects. This plan cannot be immediately put into effect. By a gradual series of changes the reform will be effected during the next five years.

The first step in this program affects juniors and seniors. Beginning next fall, the student will not be able to choose his own courses but will attend only those classes chosen for him by the department in which he decides to major. The student need not wait until the end of his fourth year for his diploma but will receive it as soon as he has completed the work outlined for him. He is then ready to begin his graduate work.

Unlimited Cuts At Smith

Optional class attendance for all students whose standing is above diploma grade will be instituted at Smith College next fall. All students are requested to attend classes before and after Thanksgiving, Christmas and Spring holidays and at the beginning of each semester. Those students who have an average of A or B have the additional privilege of exemption at the discretion of the instructor, from examination in the course in which the student has this average.

The *Mount Holyoke News* finds bobbed hair is increasing in popularity among the girls of the college. Approximately 53% the heads in 8 of the 14 dormitories are shorn this year as opposed to 42.5% for last year.

A fraternity of men who are working their way through school has been organized at the University of Kansas. Phi Kappa Alpha has been chosen as its name.

The main purpose of the organization will be to help secure jobs for students. In addition to this it helps promote better understanding between the faculty and working students.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Publication of *THE NEW STUDENT* will be suspended after June 6, to be resumed in September. All college students and other subscribers whose addresses will have changed by September are earnestly requested to notify *THE NEW STUDENT* NOW, at 2929 Broadway, New York City

THE NATIONAL STUDENT FORUM

The following account of *THE NATIONAL STUDENT FORUM* is the answer to numerous requests for information which have come into the office of *The New Student*.

The National Student Forum is a New York non-profit making corporation, organized by the following young graduates of American colleges, who constitute its board of trustees or directors:

George Pratt, Jr.	Harvard
John Rothchild	Harvard
Elizabeth Vincent	Bryn Mawr
Justine Wise	Barnard
Douglas P. Haskell	Oberlin

The Forum helps students who wish to organize activities tending to give students a greater and more useful interest in their own education, or to establish a more direct and intimate acquaintance of students with trends and people in the active world. The Forum helps these student groups to analyze their plans, and brings the various groups into contact with each other. In a sense it acts as their sponsor, though it never dictates their program.

At present there are two such functional groups associated with the Forum: *The New Student* (a weekly publication), and the National Student Forum Summer Conferences. Each of these is being undertaken by an independent group of students and young graduates, associated with the Forum for counsel and co-operation. Each has representatives on the Forum board of directors.

The New Student is managed entirely by The New Student Board. This board is given full power to publish an intercollegiate independent paper. It raises its own financial resources, and is entirely independent of any organization whatever. Its association with the Forum is for the sake of intimate contact with the other student movements also associated thus.

The Summer Camp also has its own directors who form its policy and finance it.

Any new functional group which wishes to become associated with the Forum must comply with the following requirements:

It must have a specific piece of work to do.

It must have behind it a group ready to support the work with labor and funds, so that it shall never lose its autonomy.

It work and ideals must be sympathetic to the other groups already associated.

If a group meets these tests, it can become associated with the Forum, and be represented on the Board of Directors.